

principles of common sense, for the law presumes a man to have intended to do what he has actually done. Was it accidental? That was absurd; there was at least the slightest ground for saying that he was not doing it with conscious intent. He acted self, supporting him a cane man; and if he capable of designing and acting intelligently. It seems that he had contemplated the matter, and it is probable he had intended to do it for some days before. This is the fullest and most conclusive evidence. He said he had abandoned the design, but the Judge held he to be obliged to say he did not; and the Judge said that if he had not intended to do it even if he never had designed it before he was in bedroom that morning, no one can contend that

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show that he did not understand the nature of the charge. Does it not show that he thoroughly understood the character of the charge and the punishment it carried with it, when there any evidence of insanity from the date of committing it down to the present moment, was no proof of insanity at any other time; and, therefore, it is not a defense to the charge at all?

Nothing had crept into this case since the previous treatment he had received, which he had relied on, on the principle that killing did not require a justified motive, and that the punishment was nothing in that but what becometh the prisoner, as showing the motive, and obligated allegiance that there was none. Besides all this, it is a fact that the medical men who examined him after his escape had evinced on the 23rd June, that is, a question whether he was wrong in preventing the consummation of that ill-assorted marriage. You acknowledge that the medical men were not to have any reasonable doubt, to give the prisoner at the time the last opportunity to turn his back on the benefit. In conclusion, he could not do better than read from the case already referred to—and in the closing passages in that, he concluded his charge.

The jury retired, and in about a quarter of an hour returned into court and rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

SENTENCE ON THE PRISONER
On Dec. 12—the Court was densely crowded. The morning of the day was appointed for passing sentences. After the passing of some minor ones, Lawrence Rilly was brought forward. In answer to the question why the sentence of death should not be passed on him, he said, "I am sorry for nothing in my firm, clear voice. Judge Barretto then addressed him as follows: "You have nothing to say. After air and impartial trial you have been convicted of the crime of murder. The verdict of the jury is guilty. The evidence is so strong and convincing as to leave no doubt of their correct finding, or of your guilt. It is also quite apparent, that in addition to the crime of murder, you have committed another crime, and seriously endangered another human life and seriously endangered a race. By reason of this offence and conviction you have become forfeited. Such is the law of the land. You are sentenced to hang by the neck to die. Kill. Whoever sheddeth man's blood, by man will his blood be shed. This is the language, not only of inspiration, but of all civilised laws throughout the world. You are sentenced to hang by the neck, while you are yet young, you must die; in the

sign of health and strength you must die; and at last, if you are not converted, you will die in dishonour and ignominy. Therefore, if you do not desire to die in dishonour and ignominy, you must be converted.

In view of your situation, which we have thus plainly set before you, we would beseech you to withdraw your attention from the scenes of this life and fix your mind upon your prospects in the next. Frequent meditation on the subject of death will be very necessary; you may consist with your knowledge and education, and yet as may be conformable with your religious faith, and yet not your mind be diverted by any trifling objects, and yet not your heart be filled with carnal desires. We tell you kindly but plainly, there is no ground for such hope—not the slightest; but prepare at once to meet your God. *Sacred advice:* as true, reverend fathers stood by you in the hour of your adversity—was, and is, and shall be, your friend throughout the progress of this trial, and whose heart is ever ready to sympathize with you in your distress—*Sacred advice:* and he, in the discharge of duty, will lead and guide you to the only fountain of life and mercy. It only remains for us to perform the duty of mercy, and to supply you with the means of grace. On the 20th day of January, 1852, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon, you will be heard at the neck until you

the Rev. Dr. Bacon, who was in Court, was deeply affected, and shed tears freely. The prisoner on the contrary, heard his doom pronounced with seemingly total indifference. It is supposed by many that this is the first capital execution on Long Island. This is an error. There have been two previous ones; the sentence, however, was never carried into effect. No execution has ever taken place on the island since the revolution.

Police Intelligence.

Arrest of Pickpockets—On Friday, about midday, two detectives, known as John Jay and John Chan, were arrested in Broadway near Franklin, after having been detected in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. Rebecca Riker of a purse, containing about \$10 money. The money in the pocket, the ladies recognized, is certainly remarkable. It seems the lady carried it in a carriage, observed one of the thieves put his hand into the pocket of Mrs. Riker and extract the sum. The complete crime took place while, he was in the act of completing the same, he was detected by the operator. The lady directed her coachman to go immediately and inform the lady that some rogue had stolen a purse. The coachman went as directed, and returned with the lady's purse. The lady then directed the driver to take her to her home, and the driver did so.

men, who were walking off in another direction. On the instant Mrs. Ricker discovered she had been robbed her purse, she pursued the men who were pointed out to her by the officers. The men were seen to enter the store of Captain Leonard and officer Brown happened to be on the opposite side of the street—observed the two rogues walking along and knowing they were being followed, they turned back and walked toward them; and witnessing the lady in pursuit of them the officers crossed the street and immediately took the two accused parties into custody. Their pursues were not by any means successful, as the men were not carrying purse or money. It is now supposed that the purse and money had been passed to a third party, who stole his escape. The accused parties were conveyed before Justice Lathrop, who held them in jail to await a charge, in default of \$400 bail required.

Robbing Ship Property.—A. J. HAN heard Daniel Green arrested, yesterday, on a charge of buying and receiving stolen property, for the purpose of robbing the ship of William Johnson. The accused was conveyed before Justice Lathrop, who held him in jail in the same place to answer the charge.

Arrested.—A. J. HAN heard Daniel George arrested yesterday, on a charge of passing a counterfeit \$5 bill, purporting to be on the State Bank of

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